

The National Forum.

Subscription Rates:
One Year.....\$1.00
Six Months......50

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
AT
1022 You Street, N. W., Room 1.

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Entered as second-class matter, May 27, 1910, at the Postoffice at Washington, D. C., under Act of March 3, 1879.

Address all communications, checks and money orders to
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1022 You Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 12, 1910

The St. Luke Mass Meeting

A mass-meeting in the interest of the St. Luke Hall Association was held at Vermont Avenue Baptist Church on the night of November 4, and in spite of the very inclement weather a good and very appreciative audience was present.

The meeting was presided over by Mrs. Bessie B. Anderson, the district deputy, who opened with very appropriate remarks concerning the objects of the meeting and the purpose for which the St. Luke Hall Association was organized. The Association is a corporation which was organized last May by members of the I. O. of St. Luke in the District of Columbia for the purpose of acquiring a site and erecting thereon a hall for the use and benefit of that order and its individual members, and to that end it has already purchased and now occupies a beautifully located residence at No. 1024 13th street N. W., which has been named "The St. Luke Home." When all indebtedness on the home has been cleared away the association expects to reach out for greater things.

Mrs. Anderson stated that the official staff of the Hall Association was greatly encouraged by the support, both moral and financial, which the St. Lukes of the District were giving to the enterprise, and expressed the belief that the first business venture of the St. Lukes in the District of Columbia would be crowned with even greater success than its originators at first anticipated.

The purpose of the mass-meeting, as set forth in the printed announcements, and also stated by Mrs. Anderson, was to acquaint the public generally and members of the I. O. of St. Luke particularly with the object of the organization, its methods of transacting business, the success which has so far attended the efforts of its promoters, and to give an opportunity to those desiring to do so to subscribe for or make payments on subscriptions to the capital stock.

Quite an interesting feature of the meeting was the calling of the roll of councils in the Washington district by Mrs. Sarah A. Barton, the secretary of the Hall Association, showing the amount actually paid in on subscriptions by each council as such, together with that of its individual members. This roll call showed that the interest in the movement is widespread throughout the order, as each one of the 40 councils in the District is well represented on the stock books of the association. The leading council in this respect was shown to be Plymouth Council No. 496, of which the efficient Associate District Deputy and Grand Worthy Prelate, Rev. A. C. Garner, is degree chief. This council exceeded all others in amount of money actually paid in on subscription to capital stock.

One of the principal speakers for the occasion was Miss Mattie R. Bowen, who delivered a most entertaining and instructive address. Miss Bowen sustained her reputation as both a witty and eloquent speaker, and while entertaining and amusing her audience with witticisms and laughable anecdotes, she

at the same time aroused great enthusiasm for the support of Negro business enterprises in general and for the St. Luke Hall Association in particular. Her address was directed particularly to the women, and at its conclusion words of approval were spoken by others from the floor. Under Miss Bowen's capable leadership it is expected that the women who are stockholders in the association will soon have in operation a business which will be a credit both to the order and to the race.

Rev. A. C. Garner, who is first vice-president of the Hall Association, also spoke to the meeting in his usual inimitable style. In clear and convincing language he told of the necessity in the District of just the thing which the association is doing, and how admirably it is filling the need.

Dr. Garner said in part: "The two greatest factors today in the development of the race are the church and the fraternal organization. They are the only forces which so far have been able to unite us in co-operative effort, which is the only way in which we can hope, as a race, to accomplish any great thing, because of our individual weakness. The I. O. of St. Luke is primarily a fraternal organization, founded upon the eternal principles of love, purity and charity, comforting and caring for its sick and burying its dead. But no such organization can hope to attain its greatest possible efficiency in any community where it may be established until it has in such community some tangible evidence of its existence in the form of real estate. Realizing this fact, and knowing that the rank and file of the St. Lukes of Washington were merely awaiting an opportunity to show themselves ready to co-operate with each other for the good of the order and the benefit of the race, this association has been brought into existence."

At the conclusion of the speaking all those desiring to do so were given an opportunity to subscribe for stock or make payments on shares already subscribed for. Many took advantage of the opportunity to subscribe for stock, while others who had already subscribed made cash payments on their subscriptions. The amount received from this source was most gratifying to those in charge of the meeting, as it gave ample evidence of the fact that the people have taken a deep interest in the movement and intend to support it.

Just before the close of the meeting Mr. M. M. Peace, treasurer of the St. Luke Hall Association, arose and made an effective speech in behalf of the True Reformers, whose licenses to do business here and in Virginia have been revoked. He expressed the belief and hope that the organization would come out of its difficulties and be all the stronger for its past mistakes, and requested his hearers to suspend their judgment on it, at least until it is shown that it cannot re-establish itself. He said: "We are all working in a common cause, and should each aid the other, as the downfall of one inevitably tends to drag the other down. Our sister organization has suffered a great misfortune, and though we should profit by its mistakes and avoid the pitfalls into which it fell, yet we should not by word or deed add to the anxiety and sorrow of those connected with it, but should extend to them a helping hand and words of sympathy and encouragement." His remarks were quite well received, and the audience plainly indicated that it was in sympathy with all he said.

WANTED

Ten good, wide-awake young colored women to act as agents for HAIR VIM CHEMICAL CO., Inc., (Successor to Columbia Chemical Co., Newport News, Va.)

MRS. J. P. H. COLEMAN, Ph.D.,
President and Manager,
643 Florida Avenue, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

AN EVENING WITH
DIRECTOR LEWIS

Amphion Glee Club Celebrates Its 21st (?)
Birthdays of Its Founder
and Manager

The Amphion Glee Club held a soiree at McCain's Cafe, on 14th street, Wednesday evening to celebrate the twenty-first (?) birthday of Mr. J. Henry Lewis, the founder, manager and musical director of the Amphion Glee Club. Covers were laid for 25, and the occasion was highly enjoyable. The club rendered a number of choice selections before, during and after the "spread," and the toasts were excellent examples of the art forensic. The following program was rendered:

"Our Director," J. H. Washington.
"Our Club," C. B. Jefferson.
"Our Aim," J. D. Barbour.
"The Ladies," Charles A. Champ.
"A Journey Through North Carolina," R. W. Thompson.
"Influence of Higher Music," Edward H. Lawson.
"The Amphions as I Have Known Them," C. H. Deans.
"Music in Journalism," Oliver Randolph.

"Book-Lovers and Music-Lovers," John H. Wills.
"Music in Y. M. C. A. Work," L. E. Johnson.
Response, Prof. J. Henry Lewis.

Interesting remarks were made by Messrs. Walker, Hardy, Beals, Nelson, Diggs, Robinson and Tolliver. Some of the principal selections rendered were "Medley from the South," march "Onward," "Over the Hills at the Break of Day," "The Copper Moon," "The Sand Man Am a Coming," and "Annie Laurie," besides special quartettes and solos by members of the club.

The Amphion Glee Club is 19 years old, and its long and useful existence is due in the largest measure to the patience, fidelity and indefatigable energy of Prof. J. Henry Lewis, whose anniversary thus was fittingly observed.

Graded School Athletic League

Last Tuesday evening a number of teachers of the colored schools met in the assembly hall of the M street high school and formed an athletic league to include the students of both the high and graded schools. The principal object of the league, however, is to interest the pupils of the graded schools, as the high schools already take an active interest in athletics, whereas in the grades there has heretofore been but slight interest shown.

In all cases the object of the league will be to develop all the boys of the schools in a healthy way and not to overdevelop a picked few, as is often the case where interschool contests receive most attention. Each school will have a league of its own, contributing, however, to the division to which it belongs players to take part in games of the division league. In turn, this league will have teams which will form another league, representing the entire colored student body of the District.

Interscholar games will be held to create active interest. Games in which all the boys can participate will be introduced.

The league was originated by E. B. Henderson, teacher of physical training in the schools, who received permission from the board of education to organize it, and, indeed, the league undoubtedly will receive the support of that body, as nearly all of its members believe in interschool athletics.

Athletic leagues have been formed in the schools of Baltimore, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Cleveland, New Orleans, New York and many other of the larger American cities. European cities have had similar organizations for many years. The following officers were elected: President, J. E. Walker; vice-president, G. C. Wilkinson; secretary, E. B. Henderson; treasurer, Miss A. E. Thomas, principal of the Slater School.

M street high school was rushed off its feet by the heavy line and back field of the Storer College football team, and lost by a final count of 10 to 0. Haley Douglass' charges

fought well, but brawn was lacking. Every member of the team acknowledges Storer's ability as the better team, and no excuses are offered for losing.

On Thursday M street plays the strong 11 of the Lincoln Athletic Association of Alexandria in that city.

Armstrong tigers struck the campus of the Howard University and laid low their ancient foe, the Prep gridiron squad. The Preps scored only through a field goal, and never threatened the tigers' goal line. For the first time Armstrong registers a defeat of the Howard Academy in any sport.

The football event of the season will be the game between M Street High School and Armstrong Manual Training School, which will be played on Thanksgiving Day on Howard University campus. It should be a very interesting game. To foretell how it will result is impossible to judge from the form of the teams.

Manassas Industrial Institute eleven put up a sterling defensive game with Armstrong Tech. last Saturday on the grounds of Eastern College at Manassas, but lost by a count of 10 to 0. The playing of the industrials surprised Tech, who expected a snap. Manassas was outweighed, and was scored against by a blocked kick which Burwell of Armstrong recovered and further scores resulted from two safeties by Manassas. During the last five minutes of play Manassas put in some forward passes that netted huge gains and threatened the Washington team's goal line. The game was one of the cleanest that I have ever refereed. Spectators cheered with enthusiasm good plays of either side, and the spirit of fair play and courtesy was strongly evident. Principal Leslie Pinckney Hill and his corps of instructors, including Miss Margaret Wilson and Miss Narka Lee, who have hosts here and students, entertained the visitors and the team lavishly.

It is pleasing to note the space given athletic items regarding the fast-growing athletic interests of our colored population in the columns of the Washington Herald and the Evening Star. Mr. Peet, editor of the athletic section of the Washington Herald, is one of the strongest friends the colored athlete Washington has. He has evinced a personal interest in high-school boy athletes of the colored schools, and sees to it that athletic items concerning us get full share in his paper. Mr. Frye, sporting editor of the Washington Star, is another friend to our athletic games. I have personally found Mr. Frye to be thoroughly anxious to help athletic progress among our people, and his columns contain a full share of items regarding our sports.

Erb Robinson, the versatile comedian, hands us this one: "While taking a walk in the country last summer I saw a large touring automobile containing a man and wife meet a farmer with a load of hay in a very narrow road. The wife declared that the farmer must back out, but her husband contended that she was unreasonable. 'But you can't back the automobile so far,' she said, 'and I don't intend to move for anybody.' Besides, he should have seen us.' The husband pointed out that this was impossible, owing to an abrupt turn in the road. 'I don't care,' she insisted, 'I won't move if I have to stay here all night. Her husband started to argue the matter when the farmer, who had been sitting quietly on the box, interrupted: 'Never mind, sir,' says he, 'I'll try and back, I've got one just like her at home.'"

Everywhere in the United States the old democratic doctrine of recognizing fitness wherever it occurs is losing ground before a reactionary policy of denying preferment in political or industrial life to competent men if they have a trace of Negro blood, and of using the weapons of public insult and humiliation to keep such men down. It is today a universal demand in the South that on all occasions social courtesies shall be denied any person of known Negro descent, even to the extent of refusing to apply the titles of "Mr.," "Mrs." and "Miss."

Against this dominant tendency, strong and brave Americans, white and black, are fighting, but they need, and need badly, the moral support of England and of Europe in this crusade for the recognition of manhood, despite adventitious differences of race, and it is like a blow in the face to have one, who himself suffers daily insult and humiliation in America, give the impression that all is well. It is one thing to be optimistic, self-forgiving and forgiving, but it is quite a different thing, consciously or unconsciously, to misrepresent the truth.

Race Relations In The United States

(Continued from page 1.)

lie, and that, for this reason, he has for years been compelled to tell, not the whole truth, but that part of it which certain powerful interests in America wish to appear as the whole truth.

In flat contradiction, however, to the pleasant pictures thus pointed out, let us not forget that the consensus of opinion among eminent European scholars who

know the race problem in America from De Toqueville down to Von Halle, De Laveleys, Archer and Johnston, is that it forms the gravest of American problems.

We black men who live and suffer under present conditions, and who have no reason, and refuse to accept reasons, for silence, can substantiate this unanimous testimony.

Our people were emancipated in a whirl of passion, and then left naked to the mercies of their enraged and impoverished ex-masters. As our sole means of defence we were given the ballot, and we used it so as to secure the real fruits of the war. Without it we would have returned to slavery; with it we struggled toward freedom. No sooner, however, had we rid ourselves of nearly two-thirds of our illiteracy, and accumulated \$600,000,000 worth of property in a generation, than this ballot, which had become increasingly necessary to the defence of our civil and property rights, was taken from us by force and fraud.

Today in eight States where the bulk of the Negroes live, black men of property and university training can be, and usually are, by law denied the ballot, while the most ignorant white man votes. This attempt to put the personal and property rights of the best of the blacks at the absolute political mercy of the worst of the whites is spreading each day.

Along with this has gone a systematic attempt to curtail the education of the black race. Under a widely-advertised system of "universal" education, not one black boy in three today has in the United States a chance to learn to read and write. The proportion of school funds due to black children are often spent on whites, and the burden on private charity to support education, which is a public duty, has become almost intolerable.

In every walk of life we meet discrimination based solely on race and color, but continually and persistently misrepresented to the world as the natural difference due to condition.

We are, for instance, usually forced to live in the worst quarters, and our consequent death rate is noted as a race trait, and reason for further discrimination. When we seek to buy property in better quarters we are sometimes in danger of mob violence, or, as now in Baltimore, of actual legislation to prevent.

We are forced to take lower wages for equal work, and our standard of living is then criticised. Fully half the labor unions refuse us admittance, and then claim that as "scabs" we lower the price of labor.

A persistent caste proscription seeks to force us and confine us to menial occupations, where the conditions of work are worst.

Our women in the South are without protection in law and custom, and are then derided as Jew. A widespread system of deliberate public insult is customary, which trains, restaurants and theaters, and even in the Christian Church we are in most cases given to understand that we are unwelcome unless segregated.

Worse than all this is the willful miscarriage of justice in the courts. Not only have 3500 black men been lynched publicly by mobs in the last 25 years without semblance or pretense of trial, but regularly every day throughout the South the machinery of the courts is used, not to prevent crime and correct the wayward among Negroes, but to wreak public dislike and vengeance, and to raise public funds. This dealing in crime as a means of public revenue is a system wellnigh universal in the South, and while its glaring brutality through private lease has been checked, the underlying principle is still unchanged.

Everywhere in the United States the old democratic doctrine of recognizing fitness wherever it occurs is losing ground before a reactionary policy of denying preferment in political or industrial life to competent men if they have a trace of Negro blood, and of using the weapons of public insult and humiliation to keep such men down. It is today a universal demand in the South that on all occasions social courtesies shall be denied any person of known Negro descent, even to the extent of refusing to apply the titles of "Mr.," "Mrs." and "Miss."

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Signed:
J. Max Barber, C. E. Bentley, W. Justen Carter, S. L. Corrothers, D.D., Geo. W. Crawford, James R. L. Diggs, W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, Ph.D., Archibald H. Grimké, N. B. Marshall, Frederick L. McGhee, G. W. Mitchell, Clement G. Morgan, Edward H. Morris, N. F. Mossell, M.D., James L. Neill, William Pickens, William A. Sinclair, Harry C. Smith, B. S. Smith, William Monroe Trotter, J. Milton Waldron, D.D., Owen M. Walter, M.D., Alexander Walters, D.D.

Points
For
Mothers

Marcel Braunschwig, who has written on "Art and the Child," makes a special plea for the artistic decoration of the nursery. He wages war against ugly toys, such as the pollywog, the jack-in-the-box and other grotesque playthings. He wants everything with which the child plays to be highly beautiful and artistic. He wants the illustrations on the nursery walls for that reason to be artistic. He points out that the child's mind is impressionable and that everything which it sees, touches or comes into contact with leaves its impress. Such decorations, he points out, are necessary in teaching the child cleanliness and morality. He says: "The objects in a home have, besides their market value, a more secret and quite as important value—they are discreet witnesses of our existence, intimate confidants of our thoughts. They gradually assume an expressive value because of the recollections and associations connected with them. Our hands by touching them leave on them a little of our physical being, and our eyes, so often resting on them, transfer to them some of our inner being. Again, these objects pass through various periods. They have their youth and old age and thus acquire an element of poetry. It is our duty to extract that poetic charm from the objects among which we live and to make our children appreciate that charm. Since it is chiefly for the sake of the aesthetic education of children that we advise parents to enhance their home, it is evident that they must take a peculiar care in adorning the nursery."

A Sensible Mother.

In these delightful days of free afternoon lecture courses, demonstrations, household economics exhibits and song recitals it comes hard for an up to date and much interested woman to stay at home because she has one or more little ones and no maid. If, however, she follows the example of a certain enterprising young house-mother she may very comfortably take in many a treat of this sort. The mother in question takes her set of happy, healthy and very active little twins with her—not only to concert and lecture, but every second or third Sunday to church as well—without any trouble to herself or any annoyance to the rest of the audience or congregation, because she also always carries with her a large stiff covered copybook and two well sharpened pencils. She always sits between the two little ones, and just as soon as they become restless she spreads the book out upon her lap, hands each child a pencil and then is able to give her attention to what is going on in the platform or in the pulpit, while the small boy and little lassie are busy printing out nursery rhymes and drawing pictures.

Training the Nervous Child.

This bit of good advice on taking care of nervous children is found in the last number of the Healthy Home: Inflexible regulations are essential in the training of the nervous child, because it is only by them that a habit can be gradually formed which shall serve as a barrier to shelter the child from its inheritance. Iron rules should prevail as to regularity of meals and bedtime. Displays of temper or of oversensitiveness or of morbid emotionality should be met with firmness in the one case and kindly indifference in the other. They do not call for nagging or admiration or panic on the part of the elders.

There may be a good deal of common sense in the idea that strict rules are kinder than lax ones when nervous, high strung children are to be dealt with. When once the fact is learned that a regulation must be adhered to a child accepts it as a matter of course, and innumerable little struggles, as wearying to the child as to the parent, are avoided.

Schoolbooks a Heavy Load.

"Don't let the children carry heavy books to and from school," is the advice of a physician who has had much experience in children's hospitals. A mother testifies that she believes the heavy bag of books which her daughter carried to school every day had much to do with her nervous breakdown, says the Chicago News. The habit tends to make one shoulder higher than the other, to lengthen the arm or enlarge the hand disproportionately. When "home work" cannot be avoided let the child have one book at school and another copy at home. It will pay. Or, if that is not possible, at least do not let him carry his books always on the same arm or slung over the same shoulder.

A Sand Pile.

A sand pile is a good thing for the active child. A dollar's worth of building sand placed in a corner of the yard and confined by a few boards will keep the children from digging up the flower beds. That they must dig is a fact demonstrated by more ages of human life than any of us can look back over. This sand pile in some back yards can be protected from the sun and rain by a square of canvas stretched over it in the shape of a tent, or the pile can be put on the shady side of the house.

NOT FROM PARIS.

It Has Taken Americans to Originate the Suffragette Suit.

Those who have an idea that only the Parisian dressmakers can turn out unique and striking clothes for the fair sex must now take off their hats to the American tailors, who have just evolved a costume for women that will make even Paris gasp. This is the suffragette suit, which was recently exhibited in New York at the annual meeting of dressmakers. At the show were also a new aeroplane costume, American made and designed, and the



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THE SUFFRAGETTE SUIT.

most beautiful gowns imaginable, but it was this suffragette affair that attracted the most attention.

The suffragette suit will no doubt solve that much mooted question as to who wears the pants, for if the suffragette adopts this novel costume she will have a pair of trousers that will put father's to shame. The suit is of rough gray men's suiting fashioned into what its designer modestly styles a divided hobble skirt. In reality the trousers are about the style that President Taft wears when going. They are big and loose fitting and have the "raining in London" turn up at the bottom. Two pockets—side pockets such as men have to swagger in—were added by the thoughtful tailor to the suffragette suit.

PORTUGAL'S NEW LEADER.

Dr. Theophile Braga a Scholar of International Fame.

The placing of Dr. Theophile Braga, the one Portuguese scholar of international fame, at their head was a shrewd move of the revolutionists of Portugal. It follows the curious Latin fashion of bestowing political power on literary men, but it also declares to Europe that the true men of progress,



DR. THEOPHILE BRAGA.

the men of education and of position, are directing the revolution and not the street rabble of Lisbon.

Dr. Braga, Portugal's provisional president, besides being a man of letters, extensively educated and politically powerful, has the reputation of being thoroughly upright and honest and is said to be the best man in the country to whom the chief office could be trusted at such a crisis. He is about fifty-five years of age and when a young man took up the study of medicine. He holds a professorship in the Curso Superior de Letras at Lisbon and is a member of numerous academic bodies in various countries of Europe. He is also accounted a poet of originality and power. His work both in poetry and scholarship has won the commendatory notice of Anatole France, who presided at a fete in his honor a few years ago.

About three years ago Dr. Braga became president of the committee of seven, a position which gave him enormous political power and prominence in his organization. For many years he has been intimately associated with Dr. Bernardino Machado, one of the leading professors in the Lisbon university, who has been mentioned for the first permanent president of the new republic.